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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1899.

French Infamy Complete. Our confidence in the utter infamy of quarters conspirators, perjurers, forgers, and traitors, sitting as judges at Rennes, has not been misplaced.

By a vote of five to two the prisoner has been condemned and the cup of disoverflowing.

findings of the court-martial are subject to examination by the military court of appeal, which can order a new trial on proof of error committed by the trial court. The court of causation has the same power. machinery of civil government, it is a mator other of the higher tribunals. Whether may be doubted.

The whole civilized world is aghast at the villainy of the five miscreants who have joined in condemning an innocent parton which would allow such a hideous crime against justice and humanity to go unredressed and unpunished need not expect to escape certain and terrible retri-142118

F Street Binckguards. Complaints continue to reach The Time

that lasties are still frequently insuited by the male blackguards who haunt F Street between Ninth and Fifteenth Streets during the shopping hours. We have understood that the police authorities intended to stop this nuisance and make an example of some of the offenders. No time should be lost over the matter. Retail trade will be driven away from the infected district very speedily if the abuse is not checked It is possible that the difficulty of sparing thoroughly watch the mob, which scatters prevented Major Sylvester from catching up with the disorderly element as quickly plain clothes in the neighborhood to identify these insulters of our mothers, wives loads of them to the police station, why, perhaps it might be well to call for citizen volunteers, who no doubt would cheerfully serve on the force for a few days, and consider a chance to collar and possibly to club even one of these vile ruscals, ampliremuneration for the trouble and loss of

In whatever way it is to be accomplished the street blackguard must go, and the workhouse is his most appropriate destina-

A little while ago a returned missis made a statement which is likely to be somewhat unwelcome to the Bible Society. He said that large consignments of Bible: shipped to China, are used by the natives for the making of firecrackers. Now come another piece of information of the same sort, this time from the upper Congo.

Several million Bibles are sent to Africa every year or two and distributed where It is supposed that they will do the mos good. The native Africans do not make firecrackers or use curl papers, but they find the Ribles useful in another way. Som time ago an explorer went looking for new things on the banks of the Congo River, and was shot through the solar plexus by an annoyed inhabitant of the country When the surgeon dressed the wound he found that it had been made by a ball from a flint-lock musket, and extracted some fragments of the Epistle of Paul to the Corinthians from the anatomy of th explorer. If the people to whom Bibles are sent are going to use them for wadding guns with which to shoot the senders, per haps it would be as well to think about the

The fact is that a certain class of vergood people in this country are in the habiof regarding the Rible as a sort of fetich. and their idea of religion does not diffe so very greatly from that of the African to whom they send missionaries. The latter has his idea of ethics and the supernatural, and sometimes it is a fairly good There is one African tribe of which Max Muller says that its theory of the Creation is this: "There is a great Spirit who made all things in the sky and on

the earth; he sees and hears all that we FILLING THE NEW REGIMENTS. do, but he speaks only to those who draw near to him." It would be hard for the average civilized man to improve on that conception. On the other hand, African fetichism all hangs on the notion that some object will be a protection to the possessor, irrespective of the laws of common sense. During the Civil War a great many soldiers carried pocket Bibles, with a dim idea, encouraged by some of their friends at home, that they could not be killed if protected by that charm. And it is said that when a battle was imminent the road to the field was likely to be strewn with packs of cards which the men had thrown away before going into action that they might not be killed with such iniquitous things upon them.

It was remarked yesterday by an official closely connected with the Administration, that, if the President had intended to replace Otis he would have done so before now, as it would take a new commander sixty days to reach Manila and sixty more to find out what he wanted to do after getting there. We are afraid there is some foundation for this view.

The President ought by this time to realize that there are a few things the country will not stand peaceably, and that one of 279,704 shem is Otis. Mr. McKinley cannot plead ignorance of the fact that this doddering incapable, who has been charged with the conduct of two military campaigns and has not yet seen a firing line, is thoroughly disliked and distrusted by the people and the army, and by everybody but the Adjutant General's office, and the contractors and other camp followers at Manila.

He knows that the failure of our spring operations in Luzon was due to the incapacity of Otis; that victory was repeatedly snatched out of our hands by his orders to retreat; that his ignorance of the conditions surrounding him, combined with his habit of interference with his field generals who understand and have to meet them. renders him an unfit and unsafe person to railways, have just inspected the line in leave in his present position of authority; question. Both were called there to decide and that his cold-blooded and deliberate mendacity in fabricating "news" for home consumption has outraged every conception of ordinary decency.

Now, if Mr. McKinley chooses to support and sustain that kind of man, he can probably have his way for a little while. But he must be prepared for the consequences of his course. The chief of them Journst and the other tools of the head- will be that, whereas Oris is the issue now, he will cease to be very shortly, and the public will forget him in justifiable wrath against the President himself.

The meeting of the Filipino Congress as Tarlac on the twenty-fourth of August occurred on such short notice that many grace for the French republic is full and Schafors and Members living in remote parts of the country were unable to at-What will happen next, it is too early to | tend. The sent of the Hon. George F. predict. Under the law of the country the Hoar was conspicuously vacant, and, in the lower house the absence of Representatives Schurz, Atkinson, George Fred Williams, Altgeld, Most, and Elict Norton was observed with regret.

One would fancy that Mr. McKinley might regret the improper leniency he showed In case a revolution should not break out | Eagan, on the perfunctory recommendation immediately and stop the courts and all the of a minority of his court-martial! Colone Weston is doing the work of Commissary ter of course that resort will be had to one General, on colonel's pay. Eagan is drawing the full pay of the position, although und r suspension for conduct unbecoming an that would necessarily lead to a reversal officer and a gentleman. For the same ofand ultimate justice to Captain Dreyfas, fence he has been expelled from the Loyal Legion. Efforts have been made to induce Eagan to retire, under the voluntary retirement act, but he will not. He is said to have recently declared in New York that he would be reinstated. He is a rich man, man, fully knowing his innocence. The while the officer who is acting in his place poor-and honest. We wonder if Mr. McKinley ever wakes up in the night and indulges in a silent and lonesome blush!

New York's lost boy has been located in Michigan "in the neighborhood of Fabrus." For what Richard Croker wants to be near ing as classic as that we fail to comprehend. But it may be a pretty good outof-the-way place, and probably conventento the Canadian line in case any of his friends should attempt to disturb his repose. In the retirement of that Western wild it must be a sweet comfort to the big chief to know that he is in a State where there are much worse men.

To a Chicago clergyman, General Shafer writes, defending himself from the charge of General Sherwood, that he was the necessary number of policemen to never on the firing line in the Santiago campaign. He says: "I was under fire itself along the space of six blocks, has the entire time!" Shafter is doubtless correct in his assertion. Any one of the long range cannon of the enemy might or effectively as he would like to. If he have reached his headquarters, five miles cannot manage to place enough men in in the rear, if it had known where to find him. We know, at least, that the fire he was exposed to was so hot that he had to and sisters, and bring a few patrol wagon keep a chunk of ice on his head all the time to put it out. Shafter in his ham mock, surrounded by squirting syphons indeed presents an ideal picture of the arnage of battle.

John Y. McKane's Charity,

(From the Boston Herald.)
It is remarkable how the late John Y. McKar It is remarkable how the late John Y. McKane managed to maintain his standing in the Methodist Church of Gravescuch through all his earthly troubles. He was always a sturdy churchman, a Methodist of voice most potential in prayer and praise. He was superintendent of the Sunday school, and afferward, when his political sine had landed him in Sing Sing, its pastor was the most chapter plender for his release. McKane's piety was of the sort that goes about helping the poor. No Court Islander's hunger insted past one meatine if McKane knew it. He toost the children on Sunday sele of pientes. He ordered public improvements to give their fathers work. So they all loved McKane, and said they'd go to jail for him. Some of them made the promise good.

Portuguese vs. Spanlards.

(From the Boston Transcript.) It is the custom of many Americans to think and speak of the Portuguese as if they were the same as Spanish. The two peoples come of the ame stock, it is true, but their resemblance is ally superficial. The Portuguese lacks the dig-sity of bearing of the Spaniard; he is of a more considered the other ways. shiny disposition, more "good natured," we add say. He is more industrious and more ling to put his pride in his pocket. Here the willing to put his prior in his pocket. Here the Portuguese are a cleanly, thrifty, hawabiding peo-ple. Though Portugal and Spain are neigabors, they are the reverse of triends. The Spaniards affect to despise the Portuguese, and the Portu-guese do not dissemble their harred of the Span-iards, a harred born of remembrance of the mis-rule Portugal suffered when dominated by Spain.

Filtering Water.

(From the New York Commercial Advertiser.)
The plan to be tried at Evanston, which is eactically Chicago, of filtering a good part of the by shouting a good part of the shouting electrical current on the large plan that Chicago happens to the imagination of Gathmann to the control of the contr through it, is on the large plan that Chicago loves, and which appeals to the imagination. It, as its inventor, Gathmann, maintains, all foreign substances can thus be deposited on the bottom of the lake, the same method might be used to make land where a river heavily laden with mid empties into a lake or sea. Nature deposits slowly, and Chicago and electricity may make land quicker and cheaper than the present method of filling in atiff dump caris. A stream thus feund to deposit mud where it is wanted to make land would have note left to make land would have note left to make land would have ment left to make have at the lands of the lands would have ment left to make land would have ment left to make have at the lands of the lands which merely moves the bar out to see.

The Last Test of Greatness. (From the Detroit Free Press.)

-What makes you think Dewey Is : gerat man? Designary Just think of the things be hasn't

Additional Officers Appointed Command the Volunteers. The organization of the new volunteer egiments is being pushed as rapidly as possible. About 4,000 men have been enlisted to date, and the new officers are

being assigned to recruiting duty as soon as they are appointed. Nearly all of the regiments have re-ceived their quota of officers, and very few appointments remain to be made. There are now only about fifty vacancies, and these will be filled within the next few days. The following company officers were appointed today: From Michigan—To be captain of Thir-

ty-ninth Volunteers: John L. Thornburn late captain, Thirty-fifth Michigan; vice Klamback, declined; to be first lieutenan Thirty-eighth Volunteers: Joseph L. Krae mer, late first lieutenant, Thirty-fifth Michigan, vice, P. W. Cowley, declined.

From Washington—To be captain of

Forty-fifth Volunteers: James Ross, late captain Company A, Washington Volunteers. From Iowa-To be first lieutenant of Forty-fourth Volunteers: Roy S. Parker late lieutenant Fifty-first Iowa.

From New Jersey—To be captain of the Forty-sixth Volunteers: Terrence E. Mur-phy, late captain Second New Jersey Vol-At large-To be second Heutenant Fortysecond Volunteers: William R. Howard, late second licutement Fourth New Jersey Volunteers; to be second lieutenant Fortyfourth Volunteers: Fred Dingler, late first lieutenant First Arkansas Volunteers.

RAILWAY WORK IN RUSSIA.

Official Reports Concerning th Great Trans-Siberian System. The work on the great Trans-Siberian

Railway is thus described in a letter to the State Department from Mr. Hagerman, second secretary of the United States Embassy at St. Petersburg: "Each year the great Siberian Railway

draws the attention of state officials and this year Prince Hilkoff, minister of ways of communication, and Mr. Missolezdoff, the newly appointed director of Russian on the questions of the utmost importance Two portions of this line may be said to be in operation. During the first two mouths of the present year the amount of freight transported on the great Siberlan Railway amounted to 233,333 tons; and in the month of May on the Central Siberian Railway alone 1,200 cars of freight were waiting two months for their turn, being directed to a famine-stricken district in the direction of the trans-Baikai. During the first two months of the present year 150,000 workmen and settlers were carried along the Siberian line.

"The power of economic impulse given to the great line can be seen in many ways. In the centre of great ranges of mountains rich coal mines have been discovered and are already being exploited by several large companies. Small villages are he-coming towns. On the other hand, cer-tain industries (that of the caravan for instance), are falling off; and a proof that the railway is to do a great work fine wooden bridges on the line have been burned down since last spring. This crime is laid to the principal carriers or cara-van proprietors who find no more work since the railway has been inaugurated.

"A serious misfortune occurred in th cear 1897 in the trans-Baikal district which was completely flooded. This occa-cioned not only a famine, but the necessiy of making a new project of the line for he railway for a distance of over sixtysix miles. This flood was followed by famine, bringing with it great disaster an much disease. The above resume indi-cates that the radical changes must be

ade immediately.
"First, means must be organized to mee the mass of passenger and freight traffic The great railway never expected such success and has been built economically— steep hills, sharp curves, light rails, a limited quantity of rolling stock of bad qual-ity, and a still more limited number of employes. In a word all was prepared for sleeping country to which gold alone could entice. What must be done now? It will be to change the light rails for heavier ones, to renew the roadbed, to lengthen and to increase the number of sleepers also to build switch stations at small intervals on the line in order to increase the number trains, and to change the wooden bridge for iron bridges. It has also been found ab solutely necessary to build large warehouses to preserve cereals at various points the line

Below is a general view of the great Siberian Railway as reached by all who have inspected it. On the western portion of the line since its inauguration twent nine new switches have been built, and to thers are being built at the present time All told forty-one will be built. This will permit of the running of ten trains a day. On this portion of the railway the fifty wooden bridges which existed are being replaced by iron bridges. The long-excted iron bridge over the Venisel is now It is 2,800 feet long and 420 feet It is considered one of the finest pieces of engineering ever executed rder to overcome the heavy grades on this railway it has been supplied with locomo-tives of the Malet system. Unfortunately this portion of the railway cannot operate more than five pairs of trains a day, and that is why the minister of ways of communication found this mass of goods wait-ing its turn for the last two months.

"On the trans-Baikal line nearly all the grading is ready and the rails are laid for 266 miles from Strictensk and forty-six miles from Mulsoff; the total length of this section of the railway is a little over 686 Thus, it is expected that by of next year this section of the line will be in operation. Ten thousand workmen and convicts are working at the Chinese ion of the line which it is expected will e completed in three years.'

VOLUNTEERS IN GOOD SHAPE.

atisfactory Reports Received From the Army Inspection Officers Reports have been received at the War Department from several of the officers instructed to make inspections of the volunteer regiments. Secretary Root has re ceived the inspection returns of the Thirty second Infantry, at Fort Leavenworth Kas.; Twenty-ninth Infantry. Fort Mc Pherson, Ga., and Thirty-third Infantry, at San Antonio, Texas. Reports of the in-spection of the Twenty-sixth Infantry at Plattsburg, N. Y., and Twenty-seventh and wenty-eighth regiments at Camp Meade re expected in a few days.

These reports have been very gratifying o the officials of the War Department They show the regiments to be well equip ped and supplied and the enlisted strength be composed of excellent material.

Inhuman Cemetery Practices. LONDON, Sept. 9.-At Aberdeen toda; he trial of former Superintendent Conts. of the Nellfield Cemetery, charged with disinterring bodies, selling graves over again, and other inhuman practices, was rought to a close. Lord MacLaren, the astice presiding, advised the grand jury to accept a plea of guilty to some of the charges by the defendant. The jury accepted this suggestion, saying the pub-licity given to the case would prevent a repetition of such practices. The prisone as then sentenced to six months' nment.

Chickens Hatched in a Crate. ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 9 .- Employes of a mmission house opened a case of eggs reeived by express yesterday from Gastonad ounty and were greeted with "Peep, peep, even chickens having been hatched ou a transit. The temperature has been abov the century mark for several days and th chickens were the work of nature's incuba-tor. The chickens were perfectly healthy. They were exhibited on 'change this after-

SANGUINE VIEWS OF TRADE. comment of Dun and Bradstreet or

the Closing Week's Business.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9,-Bradstreet's to day gave the following review of trade: "Despite the remarkable advance in staple prices during the month of August, there appears to be no perceptible lessening of strength in this direction. The general level of staple prices was materially lifted during that month. Every group of staples but one advanced during August, gains be-ing most notable in the cases of provisions, groceries, raw and manufactured textiles, hides and leather, dried fruits, and misceilaneous products, but the general level of quotations of live stock, oils, building materials, chemicals, and naval stores was also advanced. The only decrease shown, that in metals, was due entirely to a specthat in metals, was due entirely to a spec-ulative weakening in tin, as most classes of iron and steel advanced during the month, and lead and other metals remained firm. Less than one-sixth of all the staples enumerated decreased during the month. Wheat and outs among the cereals, live sheep and mutton, coffee, sugar, and rice among groceries, rosin and tar among naval stores, and brick alone among building materials declined. The price of dressed beef did not advance as much as the price for live cattle. All dairy products, all kinds of building materials, except brick; most of the raw textiles, notably wool, hemp, silk, flax, and cotton and cotton goods, except print cloths, also moved upward. Com-pared with September 1, a year ago, nearly two-thirds of all staples are higher, and

less than one-third are lower.
"Comparing as they do with low water wheat stocks held one year ago, this date, present visible wheat supplies show an immense increase, the world's total, on or about September 1, being 129,061,000 bushels more than double the quantity held one year ago and nearly double that held at the same date in 1897. The exceptional character of this year's movement of wheat is illustrated by the fact that American and European stocks are practically as large now as they were January 1, whereas in 1898, September 1, stocks were 79,000,000 bushels smaller than those on January 1.
"All signs point to profitable conditions in railroad affairs. Reports from sixty-one companies for the full month of August point to aggregate gross earnings of \$34, 480,243, a gain of 14 per cent over August

a year ago. The gross receipts of sixty-four leading systems for the month of July show an increase of 19 per cent, while the net receipts of the same companies show a gain of nearly 25 per cent.
"Bank clearings reflect one holiday in a reduced total as compared with last week, and the aggregate for the week is \$1,371,-052,000, a decrease of 5 per cent from last week, but a gain of 24 per cent over the same weeks of 1898; and 1897, and of 61 per cent over 1894, while as compared with 1892 there is a gain shown of 22 per cent. Business failures for the week number only 123, against 131 last week."

Dun's comment on the trade situation was as follows:

"The sky is still cloudless, and no disquieting change has come during the week, In spite of more warlike news about South Africa, the Bank of England behaves as if the worst possible had been fully pro-vided for, and this country has no reason to fear trouble from that source, unless English markets have been so overloaded as to need help. The marketing of domestic products continues surprisingly large for the season. New possessions, taken together, are returning in revenue already more than it costs to clean and govern them. The West and South still behave as if it would be impertinent for New York to offer money for crop moving, and are still bidding for commercial loans here. Failures are few, strikes scarce and readily settled, and the passage of September 1 without pressure means reasonable safety for months ahead. Shipments of boots and shoes-98.053 cases for the week-were the largest ever known in the first week in September, except in 1897, and orders are failing off, although manufacturers do not regret it, having business to keep their works occupied far ahead. Preparations for woolen combinations affect the mar-ket for goods somewhat, which is, never-theless, strong, although some irregularities have developed in worsteds. Failures for the week have been 132 in the United States, against 164 last year, and 30 in Conada, against 16 last year."

NEARLY READY FOR TRIAL. The Kearsarge Only Awaits Her Full Armament.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Sept. 9.-Sepdeparture of the first-class battleship Kearsarge from the shippard for the Brooklyn navy yard. The builders will have her ready for the official trial by that time providing the Government has the fourteen five-inch rapid fire guns here in time. All of the mounts and all of pounder guns are on board .

It is understood here that the dry dock at New York will be ready for the Kear sarge September 19. General Superintend ent Post left last evening for Washingto to call at the Navy Department and mak final arrangements for the trial. The official trial is expected to take place off the Maine coast September 28. That is time desired by the builders

A Big Suit Against Railways.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 9.-By far the createst suit in which the State of North Carolina has ever figured will certainly be heard before Judge Simonton, of the United States Court in Asheville, next week. It involves \$10,000,000, being the additional assessment of the Southern, Seaboard and Cost Line Railway systems which the Corporation Commission fixed and which the railroads are fighting. It was reported that there would be a post-ponement. Today it is positively announced there will be none. It is learned there re nearly 5,000 affidavits in the case. The railways have taken them to prove that other property is not taxed over 60 per ent of its true value, while the State's affidavits are to show that other property

Tomato Crop Rotting on the Vines. FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Sept. 9.-The report comes from Westmoreland county that hundreds of bushels of tomatoes are rotting on the vines in that county in consequence of the dissing of the canning fac-tories there. The shutting down of the factories is due to the advance in the price of cans, the canners claiming that, at present prices, they will lose money on every case. In one section the growers, to proteet themselves, have joined together rented an idle factory, employed a superin tendent to can the tomatoes at a certain price per case, and will share, in propor-tion to the quantity of tomatoes furnished, the profit or loss that will result from the undertaking.

The Earl of Minte Not Yet Invited. LONDON, Sept. 9.-Captain Lascelles, aide-de-camp to the Governor General of Canada, telegraphs to the "Times" from Quebec asking it to contradict a despatch sent by the Reuter Telegraph Company on August 24, under a Chicago date, saying that the Earl of Minto would accept an invitation to attend the Chicago festival in October. Captain Lascelles adds that in October. Captain Lascelles adds that His Excellency has not received an inviation and should he receive one its acceptance would depend on his engagements in the Dominion. Prime Minister Laurier also has received no communication from the Veterans' Association, as mentioned in the despatch above referred to.

Fatal Jump From a Freight Train SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. Va., Sept. 9 .-Albert Stevens was so terribly injured at Shenandoah Junction Thursday while umping from a freight train that he die ! that night at his home in this place from his wounds. He never recovered from the first shock of the accident. He was about sixteen years of age.

THE BLUE AND GREY MINGLE. A VENERABLE PREACHER DEAD Features of the Veterans' Encamp

ment at Lonsconing, Md. LONACONING, Md., Sept. 9 .- An encampment of old soldlers under the auspices of McPherson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, began at Detwold Park, Lonaconing, yesterday. The attendance included members of James Breathel Camp, United Confederate Veterans, D. J. F. Zacharias, commander; Tyler Post, John Veber, commander, and former so of the Spanish war, commanded by Major Charles T. Lowndes, and Capt. J. Philip Roman, from Cumberland. They partici-pated in the parade along with veterans from the mining region and adjoining towns in Pennsylvania and West Virginia. The town is layishly decorated with patri-otic colors. After the parade exercises were held in the grove. A special choir, in charge of Prof. Harry J. Thomas, rendered selections. The reunion, which will continue today, includes an old-fashioned campfire and other exercises recailing army experiences.

As the procession entered the grove as the procession entered the grove a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. At the grove the choir sang a welcoming song, followed by an address of we come by Commander John Storey. The roll-call of the dead, an impressive feature, followed. The presence of so many former Confederates was a matter of much congratulation.

A DOMINION MILITARY PLAN. Projects for a Grand Tournament of

Arms in Montreul. NEW YORK, Sept. 9.-In order to inrease the efficiency of its militia the Dominion of Canada is to hold a big milltary tournament in Montreal next year, in which picked troops from England, Australia, India, China, and South Africa, as

to participate. The official memorandum giving the details of the project says: "Competitions would include combats or mounted men and for infantry roads and posts, lemon-cutting, tent-pegging, tilting at the ring, etc. There might be a Victoria Cross race and artillery driving competitions. Competitions in bayonet ex-ercises and manual and physical exercises, tent pitching repository exercice for garrison artillery, stretcher drill competi-tion, first field aid competition, lumbering competition, square logs, also competition for the bands. The displays might consist of all arms pertaining to the charac-ter of military operations, a musical ridfor cavalry and artiflery detachments, and porse feats, a tattoo, and a massed bands

It is proposed that the tournament shall last a week at least and possibly two, and be conducted under the rules and regulation governing the annual military tour-naments at the Agricultural Hall, London

CUMBERLAND'S WATER FAMINE Pollution of the Potomac Causes Serious Difficulties.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sept. 9.-The protracted drought has caused a water famine at Midland and Mount Savage and people are obliged to haul water long distances. Water has become so scarce at Frostburg that none can be spared for sprinkling. The whole of Cumberland is supplied by a few wells, as the Potomac water is so foul that it is not fit for any use. Some of the

Cumberland wells have gone dry.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railway has discontigued the use of Potomac River water
for the boilers. Evitt's creek, from which the supply here is drawn, became so low that water was insufficient for many loco-motives. A sickening stench arises from Potomac River water. Over 1,000 Cumberland women have signed the petition call ing upon Governor Lowndes to have the State board of health take action toward abating the pollution of the river by the pulp mill

PRESS MAKERS COMBINE. Reported Consolidation of Lead.

ing Manufacturers. PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 9 .- It is reported here on good authority there is now in process of formation a consolidation of the largest printing press makers in this country. Eight manufacturers have already signed agreements but two of the largest, the Hoe Company of New York and the Huber Company of Taunton, Mass., are

holding out.

Among those who are said to have agreed are the Goss Company, the Mehle Company and the Cranston Company, of Chicago, and the Scott, Campbell, and Potter companies of this city.

COLD DOUCHES FOR DRUNKARDS Herole Work of Women in an Oil Plant Region.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 9 .- A ew years ago the oil village of Waverly, in the interior of this county, gained con iderable notoriety because, it having no ockup, drunkards were punished by be ing placed in an iron gas tank which wa closed up and rolled over the hills by the citizens. When the owners of the tank emoved it from the village the women gathered and proposed that they arm themselves with half-gallon squirt guns

with which to douse every man found on the streets intoxicated. The male citizens objected and scoffe at the plan when the women purchased the squirts, filled them with ice water, and went to work. Their method is to seize the guns whenever an offensively drunken man is seen on the streets after their leader has taken first s each woman empties her gun. It is no musual thing to see the whole posse on a dead run down the street purusing a par tially sobered man for whom they have re oaded their guns to finish the job. Whatever may be said against the meth

d of treating drunkards and other object tionable characters, it has the virtue of effectiveness, and from all reports the noral atmosphere of Waverly has been improved since the scheme was Professional bums and habitual tarted. runkards now avoid the place.

Saved From Self-Destruction RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 9 .- A well-

fressed and educated man of probably thiry-five years, giving the name of Anderson, of Rockbridge Springs, yesterday mornin attempted suicide. He was stopping at a hotel here and had seemingly been drink-ing. He was found at about 11 o'clock in the morning ill on Ninth Street and renoved to his hotel. A syringe was foun upon the man's person and the physicians discovered, they said, evidence of an overlose of morphine. He recovered afte Christening of the Shubrick.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 9.-The honor of christening the Shubrick, the torpedo boat

which is to be launched here on October 18, is being contested for by several of the fair descendants of the old naval hero fo whom the vessel is named. The Navy De partm at at Washington is in correspond-ence with several Misses Shubrick. One of these is at Jacksonville, Fla. Another, i has been discovered, is living at Rock Mount, in Franklin county, this State. The honor, it is believed, will be conferred upon the one who is most closely related to Commander Shubrick.

A Boy Drowned in Elk River. ELKTON, Md., Sept. 9.-Albert Mere ith, nine years old, son of Jos p'i Merelith, of Elkton, was drowned late yester lay afternoon in Elk River at E k Land ing. He was on the wharf with his young or brother, and fell into the water. Hi ounger brother ran for help, but befor t arrived the lad had sunk in water y feet deep. His body was recovered las eveniing.

He Was the Oldest Member of the Virginia Methodist Conference. PETERSBURG, Va., Sept. 9.-Rev. James A. Addick died at his home in this city last night after a protracted illness. He was born in Gates county, North Carolina, September 13, 1810, and joined the Methodist Church in October, 1827. Four

members of the family were ministers. In his sixteenth year he went to Suffolk to become a clerk with his brother-in-law, James McGuire. He formed the acquaintance of Rev. Melville P. Cox and thought ance of Rev. Melville P. Cox and thought of going with the latter to Africa, and met many of the old divines, such as Bishop McKonzie Herskiph P. Les Ethelburg McKenzie, Hezekiah P. Lee, Ethelburt Drake and others. Association with such men imbued Mr. Riddick with the idea of preaching. In 1831 he went to Brunswick county to engage in business with his brother, but in 1852 stopped this and com-menced preaching under Rev. John Early. presiding elder.

In 1833 he was on the Prince Edward cir-cuit. In 1835 he was appointed pastor of Shockoe Hill Church in Richmond, Va. In 1842 he was sent to Amelia county. During that year he was married to Miss Ju-dith A. Grogory, of Amelia county. In 1850 he was assigned to the Amelia circuit for the fourth time. The following year he was made presiding elder of the Murfrees-boro district. In 1859-60 he was on the Susboro district. In 1859-60 he was on the Sussex circuit. In 1861 he located and settled on a farm at Stony Creek, in Sussex country, Va. He remained on his farm until after the civil war, when he removed to Petersburg, and has resided here ever since.

| monde, varying in weight nonthe theorem in the twenty-one karats, have been discovered in the twen

Mr. Riddick was the oldest member of the Virginia conference. For some time past he had been writing articles for differ-ent periodicals, and his mind was perfectly clear almost up to the time of his death. He leaves five children, James T. Riddick, of Norfolk: Mrs. Judge. S. S. Wesseger. well as detachments from the National of Norfolk; Mrs. Judge S. S. Wieseger Mrs. Smith and Misses Bettle and Emma Guard of the United States are expected Riddick, of this city.

COAL MINERS NOT TO STRIKE. atisfactory Settlement of the Wage

Question in Maryland. FROSTBURG, Md., Sept. 9.-A meeting of miners and mine laborers was held in Mont's Opera House, Frostburg, last evening. About 125 interested persons were present. Robert Simpson, of Carlos mine, was elected chairman. He stated the object of the meeting was for the purpose of organizing, and not to get up a strike.

William B. Wilson spoke for over an hour on the interests of miners and urged eignty has not been claimed by some European that the miners of Georges Creek organize power. It is the Valley of Barotsa, fifty or protect their interest. He claimed an sixty miles wide, north of Liabit, in South Afthat the miners of Georges Creek organize to protect their interest. He claimed an increase in wages could be obtained by ag-

William Warner, of Pittsburg, spoke on the same lines as Mr. Wilson. The meeting then closed to the public, when about forty remained to join the United Mine Workers' organization.

C. K. Lord, President C. K. Lord, President of the Consolida-

Coal Company, says the request recently made by the miners in the Georges Creek region for an advance in wages of the ed 10 cents a ton has been satisfactorily set-at them. tied. No advance in the wages was made and all the miners are working as usual. The miners asked for a conference between their representatives and the operators of the mines in that region relative to the matter, but Mr. Lord said it was settled without holding the conference. Mr. Lord the serial rights. the mines in that region relative to the matter, but Mr. Lord said it was settled without holding the conference. Mr. Lord leclined to state the terms of the settle-

The Consolidation Coal Company are the largest operators in the region. The op-erators claimed they could not advance wages at this time because of the compe-tition and the fact that nearly all contracts or the next year have already been made.

SCRIP ISSUES OF MONEY. lovernment Enquiry Into a Western

Mining Concern's Currency. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.-The U. S. narshal here is investigating a mining coneern of Lexington, Mo., which issues serip made somewhat like Treasury notes in decomination, from \$10 to 5 cents, with which miners are paid instead of currency. The concern is called the Labor Exchange, and it obligates itself to redeem the paper in labor or products of labor. The scrip is large-ly used at Lexington and Wellington for money. Stores there accept it in place of

eash. The United States District Attorney holds hat this practice is in violation of the law against making and issuing any obligation in the "likeness and similitude of an obli-gation of the United States." The Labor Exchange will be notified to discontinue its ractice. The voters of the mines declare hat 16 to 1 and the gold standard systems of money is a failure. The correct money they declare, is the direct issue of saper money, issued for a full consideration y the Government, with no redemption about it. This money is redeemed, they say, the minute the service is performed for

BOOM IN WHISKY TRAFFIC.

Withdrawals From Bond This Month May Break All Records.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 9 .- George C. Buchanan, the official United States whiscy statistician, announced today that the withdrawals of whisky from bond this nonth would break all previous records. The withdrawals this month will reach 10,-000,000 gallons. Already the rush is on. Tuesday's tax payments for the Fifth disrict of Kentucky amounted to \$37,313, and Wednesday's were \$35,472. Those figures how that the withdrawals are very heavy and indicate that the autumn rush has begun. Another reason why withdrawals are likely to be heavy is the fact that what has been termed the "invisible supply" is practically used up. Floor stocks of tax-paid goods are almost a thing of the past. For the years from 1892 to 1895, inclusive, he withdrawals amounted to an average f 28,000,000 gailons a year, which is coniderably in excess of the consumptive demand for Kentucky goods. This excess of tax-paid goods was the invisible supply which kept the withdrawals for the last years down to an average of only 16,000,000 gallons a year.

CURRENT HUMOR.

Crushing Comment.

The Small Boy-Can't I bring in some dellows to look at my baby brother?
The Trained Nurse-Mircy, no!
The Small Boy-Humph! Anyone would bear you talk, that he belonged to you. Another Swindle

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.) "A man in Jo Daviese county sent \$2 to Ne ork for the purpose of finding out 'how to mai And did he find out?"

"Yes; he received a letter containing a sile of which these words were printed: "Get a jour a mint." Clinic of Adulteration. (From the Chicago Post.)
"Why did you change nullimen?"
"Well, I discovered that the one I am taking allk from now has a nice, clear spring on his irm, while the other had nothing but a cis-

The Speech of the Land. (From Harper's Barar.) "Itid your father bring you?" saled a teacher a West Virginia mountain Sunday school of a

Me what " Your father." Did you come alone?" the came with you?"

A Cutting Retort. (From the Chicago Post.)

What made him so mad?"
He told his wife she had no judgment, and
e just looked him over critically from head to
it, and said she was beginning to realize it."

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The height of the rock of Gibraltar is about 1,437 feet.

Boonville, Mo., women raised \$100 for a church by means of an amateur circus. The Church of Scotland has forty-nine mission schools in India, with 3,000 pupils.

Buckingham Palace has a scent fountain which on state occasions is fed with can de colograe. An artesian well giving a flow of lone a minute has been opened at Wate The external debt of Spain is £136,700,168. About £16,000,000 of this total is the cost of Spain's military operations in the colonies.

The wife of the fourth Emperor of China in vented silk weaving, and was worshiped in con-sequence. Japanese bronze work resulted from woman's efforts.

The largest mass of pure rock salt in the world lies under the Province of Galicia, Hungary. It is known to be 550 miles long, 20 broad, and 250 feet in thickness.

In Massachusetta more money is invested in cotton mills than in any other manufacturing in-dustry, but the making of boots and shoes yields the most valuable product.

No fewer than accenteen well-identified diamonds, varying in weight from one-half to more than twenty-one karate, have been discovered in the negion of the Great Lakes.

The deserts of Arabia are specially remarkable for their pillars of sand, which are raised by the whirlwinds, and have a very close resemblance in their appearance to waterspouts

The entire population of the globe is upward of 1,400,000,000, of whom 25,214,000 die every year, 96,350 every day, 4,020 every hour, 167 every minute, and 1 and a fraction every second. Canada lacks only 237 square miles to be as arge as the whole Continent of Korope; It is early thirty times as large as Great Britain and reland, and is 300,000 square miles larger than

The inhabitants of Bischofsburg, in Promis, had never seen a ballet until recently, when a traveling company introduced one. As soon as the dancers appeared on the stage all the women in the audience left the house.

A somewhat singular feature was develo the examination for a pension of Frank Mitchell the other day in Karsus. Mitchell is a backelor, who, so far as he has been able to find out, has not a relative, near or remote, on earth.

There now remains only one people and one little valley south of the equator whose sover-

cross a creek swoffen by the rains, on the other slife of which the minister lived, so they went to the edge of the bank while the minister atood

The guardians of a London workhouse have

adopted a plan for classifying paupers.

four years ago the inmates were subdivided with reference to their moral character, their be-haviar, or their previous habits. Now a further step in advance has been taken by preunling two connortable and well-furnished wards for loss above sury five who have become charges on the state through the incapacity of old age. Victor Chevalier, a clever criminal in Paris, cas run down in a shrowd way. He was known

was rin own in a shower way, the was amount to be exceedingly found of a pot parvot, and the police were instructed to look for a looparbone hird of this kind. After a few weeks search the talkative purrot was discovered in the Montmattre district. The police kipt a close watch on the boose, and in time the criminal appeared to have an affectionate char with his bird. The popularity of golf in England is proving a godered to the farmers and landbulders in the near vicinity of the larger towns. In many cases fabulous prives have been paid for einle grannels, and Janes which have hitherto been considered

Some time ago the United States instituted en the location of the grave of Capt. John Para Jones. He died on July 18, 1781, in Paris, and was buried with highest honors by the French government, but the place of his burial cannot now be determined, although a thorough investi-

Another instance of English barrists ing with their wigs in bet weather is reported, and this time it was members of the Parliament my bar. There were nine of them before the rry bar. There were nine of them belies the Parliamentary committee on Irish railway amal-gamation the other day, when Sir II. Peurose Fitagerold, the chairman, remarked: "If any learned gentleman would like to take off his wig-he is at liberty to do so." The day was broil-ing but, and instantly the nine wigs rested un-ter table, and as other barristess entered the room other wigs went to swell the mimber in temporary disuse.

A few years ago the Russian millionaire Seaworln, publisher of the newspaper, "Novos Vremya," furnished the means for a new theatre in St. Petersburg, that was to be run in the interest of good dramatic art. It enreceded so well that the profits, which two years ago amounted to 7,000 rubles, increased list season to ten times that sum. The increase was due n large part to the popularity of Tolst dy, "Crar Feeder Ivanoitsch," which sritten thirty years ago, was suppressed by the tensor till 1855. Last season it was played ser-enty-seven times in St. Petersburg, and fifty-times in Mescow.

In the big department stores, says the "Philadelphia Record," it is common for a customer o make a purchase amounting in value to 55 events and order it sent home C. O. D., but in one of the largest stores the record for the small-cst sale of the kind was made revently, when a woman bought a 5-cent piece of tape and ordered it sent to her home, to be paid for an delivery. The purchase was small enough to be placed in the pocketbook carried by the woman. This small package was placed in a wagon along with bundles ranging in value up to hundreds of dallary, and was carried three miles to its destination, where it was delivered upon the payment of two pennies. It has been estimated that in was and tear on the wagon and use of the horses and rong camption of the driver's time. It cost over 25 cents to deliver that package.

Some time area it was delevanced that the more ents and order it sent home C. O. D., but in

Some time ago it was discovered that the more proximity of certain substances to a photographic p'ate would cause a chemical action similur, to that of light, and that not only were plates forged by improper packing or metallic fittings in the camera, but also that pictures could be made in the dark by such means. In a recent lecture before the Royal Institute at London Dr. W. J. Russell gives an account of a number of experiments that he has performed in this field, and presents a theory accounting for the action and presents a theory accounting for the action on the plates. He found that a number of metals, including magnesium, cadmium, zinc, niefle, tin, lead, and aluminum, catrain alloys, and organic substances, would act directly on a plate. Under certain favorable conditions with magnesium a picture could be produced in two or three seconds, and with zinc in a somewhat hereit time, if the metal is scratched or scraped scan. It is not necessary for the metal to be in cincilate with the plate, and if the latter is samed to a temperature of 35 degrees certifized the action is much more rapid. A surface coarded with copal varnish has a similar effect, white a piece of wood will give its own picture, depending on the presence of the turpentine or other active material. Printed pieces of paper also give prefures, and a steneil or screen of different materials can be introduced between the active surface and the plate. Or. Russell presents as an explanation of this phenomenon the theory that hydrogen perceide, while undergoing decomposition, acts on the plate chemically and forms the picture. The substances rited above in the presence of moisture and air form hydrogen perceide, and proof that this will so act on the plates as to egide a picture has been supplied by direct experiments with solutions of hydrogen perceide, and materials which have been supplied by direct experiments with solutions of hydrogen perceide at the investigations cover a large range of experiments, and seem to explain conclusively the occurrence of him effect, which has been for a long time a pazzle to many photographers. on the plates. He found that a number of metals